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American Social Science Association.

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CONSTITUTION, ADDRESS,

AND

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

American Association for the Promotion  
of Social Science,

WITH THE

QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

MINUTES OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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July, 1866.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, PRINTERS, No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1866.



# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

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ADOPTED IN BOSTON OCTOBER 4, 1865.

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I.—This Society shall be called THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

II.—Its objects are, to aid the development of Social Science, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the Amendment of Laws, the Advancement of Education, the Prevention and Repression of Crime, the Reformation of Criminals, and the progress of Public Morality, the adoption of Sanitary Regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on questions of Economy, Trade, and Finance. It will give attention to Pauperism, and the topics related thereto; including the responsibility of the well-endowed and successful, the wise and educated, the honest and respectable, for the failures of others. It will aim to bring together the various societies and individuals now interested in these objects, for the purpose of obtaining by discussion the real elements of Truth; by which doubts are removed, conflicting opinions harmonized, and a common ground afforded for treating wisely the great social problems of the day.

III.—This Association shall include four departments: the *first*, for Education; the *second*, for Public Health; the *third*, for Economy, Trade, and Finance; the *fourth*, for Jurisprudence, and the Amendment of Laws.

IV.—The officers of this Association shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and five Directors, who shall constitute an Executive Committee of thirteen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies in their body which shall occur between the annual meetings. One Vice-President and one Director shall be assigned to each department; and these, together with a Special Secretary for each, shall constitute the Executive Committee for each department. The fifth Director shall act as

Librarian. These seventeen officers shall hereafter be chosen annually, on the second Wednesday in October, and shall hold office till their successors are chosen.

V.—The annual meetings of this Association shall be held in Boston, unless some other place is specially designated. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee, or by the President and any five members of the Committee, at any time and place which they may think proper; but no officers shall be chosen, assessments made, or amendments to the Constitution passed, except at the annual meetings, or some adjournment thereof.

VI.—The business of the meetings shall be to hear addresses, reports, and papers, and to conduct discussions on the topics before mentioned. When desirable, the meetings shall be held by departments, over each of which a Vice-President shall preside. All members may take part in the discussions, but no papers shall be read which have not been previously submitted to the Executive Committee in each department.

VII.—Before any meeting shall divide into departments, and immediately after the transaction of the regular business, the President shall call for, and the Executive Committee may bring forward, such subjects, not exceeding four in number, as are judged by them of immediate practical importance; and these shall have the precedence of all other subjects during the first session of the meeting.

VIII.—Any person may become a member by signing the Constitution, and paying the sum of three dollars, and may continue a member by paying annually such further sum, not exceeding five dollars, as may be assessed on the members by vote of the Association at its annual meeting. Any person may become a life member, exempt from assessments, by the payment of fifty dollars.

IX.—Honorary members and corresponding members may be chosen, but shall not exceed the number of the regular members; and members thus chosen shall be exempt from the payment of assessments. All members, both regular, honorary, and corresponding, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the *Transactions* of the Association.

X.—The Secretaries, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall annually select from the papers handed in and the addresses made such as they shall deem proper for publication, and shall publish them, along with a report of the doings and discussions at the meetings during the year. This publication shall be called the *Transactions* of the Association. They may also prepare and issue such other publications as may be deemed best by the Executive Committee.

XI.—None but regular members shall have the privilege of voting in the meetings, and none but members of taking part in the discus-

sions, except by invitation of the presiding officer ; but it shall be the policy of the Association to admit as many members as possible, and to encourage the co-operation of other societies having kindred objects in view.

XII.— Whenever other associations shall be formed in other parts of North America, it shall be the policy of this Association to co-operate with them so far as practicable. For this purpose, the Executive Committee is empowered to call a convention of these associations, or to send delegates to such a convention.

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## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

[Those marked \* have been chosen to fill vacancies. The numerals indicate the departments.]

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### P R E S I D E N T .

Professor WILLIAM B. ROGERS, 1 Temple Place, Boston.

### V I C E - P R E S I D E N T S .

- I. Rev. THOMAS HILL, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.
- II. Vacancy.
- III. \*Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Groton, Mass.
- IV. FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., 48 East 34th Street, New York.

### D I R E C T O R S .

- I. Rev. ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- II. Mrs. MARY ELIOT PARKMAN, 109 Boylston Street, Boston.
- III. \*DAVID A. WELLS, Esq., Custom House, New York.
- IV. Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, Cambridge, Mass.
- V. Mrs. CAROLINE HEALY DALL, 70 Warren Avenue, Boston.

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 F. B. SANBORN, Esq., *Recording Sec'y*, 12 State House, Boston.

### S P E C I A L S E C R E T A R I E S .

- I. Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, Williamstown, Mass.
- II. J. C. WHITE, M. D., 10 Park Square, Boston.
- III. Hon. GEORGE WALKER, Springfield, Mass.
- IV. Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Columbia College, N. York.

### T R E A S U R E R .

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 George W. Hastings, Esq.,\* *London.*  
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 Thomas Hughes, Esq., M. P., *London.*  
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 Rev. James Frazer, Ufton Rectory, *Reading.*  
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 Prof. J. E. Cairnes, *London.*  
 Capt. J. M. Whitty,\* Dublin Castle, *Dublin.*  
 James P. Organ, Esq.,\* *Dublin.*  
 Sir John Bowring, *Exeter.*  
 Prof. Henry B. Rogers, *Glasgow.*

#### *In France.*

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 M. F. A. Demetz,\* *Mettray.*  
 M. A. de Gasparin, *Paris.*  
 M. Guillaume de Félice,\* *Montauban.*  
 M. Edouard Laboulaye,\* *Paris.*

#### *In Belgium.*

Hon. Henry S. Sanford, U. S. Legation, *Brussels.*  
 M. Edouard Ducpétiaux, 26 Rue des Arts, *Brussels.*

#### *In Prussia.*

Baron Franz von Holtzendorff, Royal University, *Berlin.*

#### *In Italy.*

Signor Martino Beltrani Scalia, *Turin.*

#### *In Russia.*

J. Kapnist, *St. Petersburg.*

\* These gentlemen have been notified of their election, but have not yet signified their acceptance of membership.

## DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ASSOCIATION.

The following *Circular* and *Address* will explain the origin and objects of the American Social Science Association. The *Circular* was issued before the organization of the Association, and the *Address* appeared between the first and the second general meetings:

## I.

## CIRCULAR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF CHARITIES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, }  
12 STATE HOUSE, BOSTON Aug. 2, 1865. }

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has lately been called to the importance of some organization in the United States, both local and national, whose object shall be the discussion of those questions relating to the Sanitary Condition of the People, the Relief, Employment, and Education of the Poor, the Prevention of Crime, the Amelioration of the Criminal Law, the Discipline of Prisons, the Remedial Treatment of the Insane, and those numerous matters of statistical and philanthropic interest which are included under the general head of "Social Science." An association for the consideration of these questions has existed in Great Britain for several years, including among its members many of the most eminent philanthropists and statistical writers of that country. Its published proceedings have been of great service to England and to the world.

Some gentlemen of this city, during the present year, have taken steps to organize such a society for Massachusetts, and will hold a public meeting here on the first WEDNESDAY of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which the general objects of such an organization will be announced, and papers will be read on special topics. We are so thoroughly convinced of the value of such an organization, that, at the request of the gentlemen interested, we take the liberty of inviting you to be present at that time, and to give us the benefit of your counsel as to the proposed work of the Social Science League.

It has been suggested that a local society should be established in every State in which there shall be sufficient interest taken, and that these societies shall all be represented, annually, in a National Convention of the League, the proceedings of which shall be published along with such contributions from the local societies as may be selected.

If unable to attend the proposed meeting, would you be so good as to favor us with your views, by letter, concerning this plan, and in general, in regard to the whole subject, in which, from your known reputation, you are believed to take an interest?

NATHAN ALLEN, *Lowell.*

EDWARD EARLE, *Worcester.*

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT, *Taunton.*

F. B. SANBORN, *Concord.*

THEODORE METCALF, *Boston.*

J. C. BLAISDELL, *Fall River.*

S. G. HOWE, *Boston.*

*Members of the Board of State Charities.*

## II.

### ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

PUBLISHED, NOVEMBER, 1865.

THE Executive Committee of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, in submitting to the public the Constitution of the Association, would state some facts and present some considerations relating thereto.

It is now eight years since the formation of an Association in Great Britain, for the promotion of Social Science, gave celebrity to a name that has since become familiar to philanthropists all over the world. Uncertain to whom we may ascribe the happy generalization by which all the subjects of human inquiry that specially concern the institutions of society are classed together under the name of *Social Science*, we have reason to accept this name as the most appropriate yet invented. It includes so much, and suggests so much, that we have adopted it, without hesitation, in designating our own organization.

The British Association, already alluded to, was founded by a few earnest laborers in the cause of humanity, under the lead of Lord Brougham, who has been from the beginning its President. So great was the interest felt in the subject, however, that, very early, a large number of justly distinguished persons became members of the Association. Among these were Earl Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Byron, Edwin Chadwick, Sir Walter Crofton, Miss Florence Nightingale, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Mrs. Jameson, Lord Houghton, Miss Mary Carpenter, Dr. Lankester, Matthew Davenport Hill, General Sabine, Arthur Helps, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly. At the annual meetings, which were held successively in Birmingham, Liverpool, Bradford, Glasgow, Dublin, London, Edinburgh, York, and Sheffield, a large attendance testified to the public appreciation of the labors of the Association; while the course of legislation, following the changes wrought in public opinion, gave evidence that the measures advocated at these meetings were of a practical sort. Several important bills, resulting in acts of Parliament, have been carried by means of the discussions and the exertions of the Social Science Association.

In 1862, an International Association, embracing the continental countries of Europe, was formed at Brussels, and has since held annual meetings, the last of which was at Berne, in the present year. This Association grew out of that in Great Britain, and included members of the latter among its own members. Our own Association, in the same way, traces its origin to the British National Association; from which we have taken the idea and the general principles of our Constitution.

In the details of its organization, the parent society has made some modifications of its original plan, which we have adopted as the approved result of experience. Originally it had five departments: namely, I. Jurisprudence; II. Education; III. Punishment and Reformation; IV. Public Health; V. Social Economy. Afterwards a sixth was added for Trade and International Law; but, more recently, they have been reduced to four, corresponding, except in order of sequence, to our own.

The range of the International Association is somewhat wider. In the words of its Constitution,—

"The Association aims to develop the study of social science; to guide the public opinion towards the most practical means to improve civil and criminal legislation; to perfect and generalize education; to extend and determine the mission of art and literature in modern society; to increase public wealth, and to insure its proper distribution; to improve the moral and physical condition of the working classes; to aid, in fine, in the diffusion of those principles which make the strength and the dignity of nations."

We have not thought it advisable to follow the usage of the International Association, preferring that Art and Literature should be considered apart from the topics which we propose to discuss.

The preliminary measures for the formation of an Association, on the basis of that existing in Great Britain, having been taken by a few gentlemen and ladies in Boston, in the spring of 1865, at their request, the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, in August last, issued a circular, inviting to a conference in Boston on the 4th of October. As it was presumed that many persons favorable to such a movement might not be able to attend the conference, the following suggestion and request was made at the end of the Circular:—

"It has been suggested that a local society should be established in every State in which there shall be sufficient interest taken, and that these societies shall all be represented annually in a National Convention of the League, the proceedings of which shall be published, along with such contributions from the local societies as may be selected.

"If unable to attend the proposed meeting, would you be so good as to favor us with your views, by letter, concerning this plan, and, in general, in regard to the whole subject, in which, from your known reputation, you are believed to take an interest?"

In response to this invitation, a large number of gentlemen and ladies from Massachusetts, New York, and other States, assembled at the State House, in Boston, on the 4th of October last, and proceeded to form an Association for the whole country. The meeting, presided over by His Excellency Governor Andrew, decided, by distinct vote, that the Association should receive the name of "American," and should enroll members from any part of the country; and our list of members already enrolled will show that this purpose has already



been carried out. We enclose herewith a copy of the Constitution then adopted, with a form of signature for such persons as wish to become members; and we would announce that the Association is desirous of enrolling as many members as possible from all parts of North America. To become members, it is only necessary to sign the accompanying paper, and forward it, with the fee for admission, to our Treasurer, James Jackson Higginson, Esq., 40 State Street, Boston.

In response to that portion of the Circular of the Board of Charities quoted above, a great number of letters were received; one or more being sent from the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and California, and from the District of Columbia. Among those who wrote, expressing interest in such an association, were several Members of Congress; Drs. Ray, Chipley, Earle, Harlow, and Tyler, of the American Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums; Messrs. Chandler and Willetts, of the Philadelphia Prison Society; the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, and many other gentlemen connected with philanthropic enterprises or public institutions. Portions of this correspondence will be included in the Transactions of the Association, as being of public interest.

Since the formation of our Association, we have received notice of the formation of local Associations in Boston and Quincy; and movements for the establishment of State Associations are making in Vermont, in California, and elsewhere. A committee of one of the State institutions in Kentucky has also signified its interest in the subject by inviting our Association to hold its next Annual Meeting in Lexington, Kentucky. Indeed, we everywhere find the opinion expressed, that the present is a particularly seasonable time for the labors of such Associations as ours.

But we also find that there is some uncertainty as to the precise nature of our Association, its aims and purposes. It may be well, therefore, to copy here what was said in the brief Report made by the Committee of Arrangements for the conference of October 4.

### “PURPOSES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

“This Association proposes to afford, to all persons interested in human improvement, an opportunity to consider social economics as a whole.

“The persons composing it are expected to meet together to read papers and pursue discussions, and to seek the assistance of those who have a practical acquaintance with reform, as well as that of purely abstract reasoners.

“They are to collect all facts, diffuse all knowledge, and stimulate all inquiry, which have a bearing on social welfare. It has long since been shown that the man of science who confines himself to a specialty; who does not, at the very least, conquer the underlying principles of other branches of scientific inquiry,—is necessarily misled, and cannot avoid frequent mistakes. To have any perception of the perspective of his subject, he must see it in its relation to other subjects. Something like this is true of those who investigate the necessities of society. If they associate themselves together, they have the advantage of each other's knowledge; they do not misunderstand their own relative positions; and they insure an economy of time, labor and money.

“We would offer the widest hospitality to individual convictions, and to untried theories, provided only that such convictions and theories are the fruit of a serious purpose and an industrious life. To entertain the vagaries of the indolent would be at once undignified and unprofitable.

### “THE FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

“1. Under the Department of Education will come everything relating to the interests of Public Schools, Universities, and Colleges; to Reformatory, Adult, and Evening Schools; to Instruction in the Useful Arts; to Systems of Apprenticeship; to Lyceums, Pulpits, and the formation of Societies for the purposes of Public Instruction. In this department will be debated also all questions relating to Classical, Linguistic, and Scientific Studies, in their proportion to what is called an English Education; and the bearing of the publication of National and Patriotic Memorials upon Popular Culture.

“2. Upon the Department relating to Public Health, a very large proportion of the popular interest will naturally be fixed. All Sanitary and Hygienic matters will come before it; and what the Sanitary Commission has learned in the last four years will be made available, through its action, to the people at large. The subjects of Epidemics, of the origin and spread of Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Eruptive Diseases, will be legitimately discussed here. It will consider all questions of Increase of Population, Vaccination, Ventilation of Public and Private Buildings, Drainage, Houses for the Poor, the Management of

Cemeteries, Public Baths, Parks and Public Gardens, Places of Recreation, the Management of Hospitals and Insane Asylums, the Adulteration of Food and Drugs, all questions relating to the Duration of Human Life, Sanitary Regulations for the Army and Navy, and all matters of popular interest connected with medical science. We shall look to our ablest physicians and surgeons for contributions to this department.

“3. Under the head of Social Economy, we shall consider Pauperism *actual* rather than legal, and the relation and the responsibilities of the gifted and educated classes towards the weak, the witless, and the ignorant. We shall endeavor to make useful inquiries into the causes of Human Failure, and the Duties devolving upon Human Success. We shall consider the Hours of Labor; the relation of Employers and Employed; the Employment of Women, by itself considered; the relation of Idleness to Female Crime; Prostitution and Intemperance; Workhouses; Public Libraries and Museums; Savings Banks and Dispensaries. Here, too, will be discussed National Debt; the subjects of Tariff and Taxation; the Habits of Trade; the Quality of our Manufactures; the Control of Markets; the Monopolies in the Sale of Food, or the Production of articles of common use; the Value of Gold; and all questions connected with the Currency.

“4. In the Department of Jurisprudence, we aim to consider, first, the absolute Science of Right; and, second, the Amendment of Laws. This department should be the final resort of the other three; for when the laws of Education, of Public Health, and of Social Economy, are fully ascertained, the law of the land should recognize and define them all. Under this head will be considered all questions of the justice, the expediency, and the results, of existing statutes; including their administration and interpretation, and especially their bearing on Suffrage, Property, Privilege, Debt, Crime, and Pauperism. Here, then, will come up the vexed questions of Prison Discipline and Capital Punishment.”

It will thus be seen that our scope is sufficiently general, and the field for our labors sufficiently broad. But we shall, without doubt, discover other topics which equally claim attention; and shall not refuse to entertain any inquiry by which the progress of humanity may be investigated or promoted.

In this great work there will be a place for all. All existing societies for the advancement of Education, Public Health, the Reformation of Criminals, the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c., can and ought to co-operate with us. We shall be glad to receive papers and hold discussions on any of the sub-

jects named, or others which may properly come before us ; and we would here particularly invite students of these subjects to bring or send papers discussing them to our next General Meeting, the time and place of which will be hereafter announced.

In the interval between this time and the General Meeting, it is hoped that all members, and all persons to whom this Address may be sent, will exert themselves to distribute it, to enroll members, and to spread a knowledge of the existence and objects of the Association, so far as they have opportunity.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, *President.*

SAMUEL ELIOT, }  
F. B. SANBORN, } *General Secretaries.*

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The following List of Questions for Discussion has been prepared by the Secretaries, under the direction of the Executive Committee. It is not meant that members shall confine themselves to these Questions, or to the furnishing of the information required under the head of Data. The Questions are given rather as a sample of what may properly be discussed, and the suggestions concerning Data are mere hints to assist collectors of facts and observations. A full schedule of Questions would fill a volume, if accompanied by the necessary specifications.

## III.

## QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

## I. THE RELATIVE VALUE OF CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

*This question calls for the following data, which may be furnished by members of the Association.*

(A.) 1. The number of hours devoted to the study of the Classics in the — School, (or College.)

2. The proportion which this time bears to the whole time occupied in Study and Recitation.

3. The difference, if any, between the studies of the two sexes in this respect.

4. The degree of proficiency in Latin and in Greek, attained by the students at the end of the regular course.

5. The degree of proficiency attained by the students who pursue an advanced course, and the proportion to the whole number of those who go beyond the regular course.

(B.) 1-5. The number of hours devoted to Mathematical Scientific Studies, etc., (as in 2, 3, 4 and 5, A.)

6. The changes proposed with a view to extend or diminish the course of Scientific Studies in the — School, (or College.)

## II. THE FINE ARTS IN EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

*Data Required.*

1. The experience of foreign countries upon this point.

2. What provision exists in our own country for extending the knowledge of the Arts, or employing them in Education or Industry.

3. Statements concerning the possibility of opening public galleries of Painting and Sculpture in one or more of our large cities, and the Establishment or Extension of Schools of Design.

4. Applications of the Fine Arts to American Manufactures.
5. Statements respecting the development of the Fine Arts in Industry as opening new and suitable Vocations for Women.

### III. THE HALF-TIME SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

#### *Data Required.*

1. The localities and schools where this system is now in use.
2. The actual results of introducing it in schools formerly taught on the old system.
3. The number of school hours in each week, the number of studies pursued, and the number of different classes, in schools using the Half-Time System.
4. The feasibility of introducing this system in communities where the old system is established by law and long usage.

### IV. THE EDUCATION OF NEGLECTED AND VICIOUS CHILDREN.

This question divides itself into the following subordinate questions, in regard to which *information* no less than opinions should be given :—

1. The Distinction between Vagrancy and Destitution, on the one hand, and Crime on the other.
2. The Comparative Value of the Family and Congregate Systems in Reformatory Institutions.
3. The Work to be done by Public as contrasted with Private Institutions, and the True Principle of Distributing these Institutions in the Community.
4. The True Principles of Legislation in respect to Vagrant and Criminal Children.
5. The Best System of Education in Reformatories ; including Manual, Intellectual Moral and Religious Education.
6. The Best System of Discipline, and how to train Officers to administer such a System.
7. The Length of Time during which Children should remain in Reformatories, and the best method of providing for them when discharged.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

## I. QUARANTINE CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATION TO CHOLERA.

*Data Required.*

1. Facts and observations tending to show whether Cholera is contagious or not.

2. Statements concerning the efficacy of Quarantine Regulations to check Contagious and Epidemic Diseases.

3. The Different Methods of establishing Quarantine in different localities; and the observed results of each method, especially in relation to Cholera.

## II. THE TENEMENT HOUSE.

*Data Required.*

1. Statements concerning Tenement Houses already built and occupied; their arrangements for Economy, Convenience and Health, and the evils resulting from imperfection in these arrangements.

2. Plans and statements concerning Model Lodging Houses, and similar structures; and all information bearing on the question of building these in cities, or in the suburbs of cities.

3. Existing and Proposed Laws for securing Health and Economy in Tenement Houses.

4. Statements of Objections made by the Laboring Classes to the occupancy of Lodging Houses, Tenement Houses, etc., and how to overcome such objections.

## III. INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

*Data Required.*

1. Facts concerning the present method of Drug Inspection in the United States, and in foreign countries.

2. Facts showing the evil results of an imperfect method of inspection.

3. Facts concerning the Inspection and Adulteration of Milk; with the observed effects of such adulteration, on the health of children, especially.

## IV. PORK AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

*Data Required.*

1. Facts showing the *general* effect, on the human system of eating pork.
2. Facts relating to the specific disease known as *Trichiniasis*.

## V. THE SEWERAGE OF GREAT CITIES.

*Data Required.*

1. Facts concerning the Sewerage of Cities on Tide Water.
2. The corresponding facts concerning Inland Cities.
3. Statements of possible means for extending the Sewerage of Cities, to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population.

## VI. THE MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITALS AND INSANE ASYLUMS.

*Data Required.*

1. Facts and principles of construction, with regard not only to arrangement of buildings and grounds, but also to extent of accommodations and number of patients in any single institution.
2. Facts and principles of classification, with regard to the separation of different classes and individuals among patients, and (in insane asylums) the distinction of chronic and recent cases of insanity.

## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMY, TRADE AND FINANCE.

## I. NATIONAL DEBT AND A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

*Data Required.*

1. Statements of the National Debt of the United States, as compared with that of other countries, both now and in former years.
2. The modes of contracting and liquidating a National Debt, as seen in the experience of the United States and of other countries; with an especial view to the observed effect of a National Paper Currency, and the debasing of the current coin, on the increase and the diminution of National Debt.
3. The National Resources as advanced or checked in their development by a great National Debt, and the limits of pro-



portion between Debt and Resources; with a view to exhibit and define what is meant by National Bankruptcy.

4. The facts which tend to show the true relation of Gold and Silver to a sound and manageable Currency; especially such facts as have been elicited by the financial exigencies of European and American Wars.

## II. TAXATION AND REVENUE.

### *Data Required.*

1. Statements of the methods of Taxation and the amount of Revenue collected in the several States of the Union, in the United States, and in the principal countries of Europe, especially since the year 1800.

2. The *observed* results of Excise Duties on Trade and Manufactures, particularly under the Internal Revenue Acts of the United States; the historical origin and effects of Income Taxation in Europe and America; and similar information with regard to Import and Export Duties, Land Taxes, Bank and Corporation Taxes, Tithes, Postal Duties; and generally of all methods of raising Public Revenue.

3. The tendency of sagacious Economists and Statesmen in Europe and America, towards common Principles of Taxation, both for the advantage of the Revenue, and the Promotion of National Industry and Morality.

## III. LABOR AND CAPITAL.

### *Data Required.*

1. The Amount and Classification of Productive Labor in any of the States, or in the United States; or in any of the countries of the world; the amount and modes of Investment of Capital in the same localities; and the present and past relations between Labor and Capital, whether established by Law, Custom or Necessity.

2. The *observed* effects on Labor and on Capital of any change in the hours of Labor required by law or custom for a day's work.

3. Facts relating to the causes and results of Strikes among Laborers; their effect on the Laborer himself and on the Capitalist.

4. Statistics of Co-operative Societies and other forms of associated Labor.

5. The *actual* Rates, of Interest on Capital and the observed effect of Usury Laws.

6. All facts concerning the Condition and Prospects of the Industrial Classes; especially such as show the causes of Pauperism.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE.

### I. HASTY AND EXCESSIVE LEGISLATION.

#### *Data Required.*

1. The number and character of public and of private Acts passed by the different Legislative Assemblies in this country and abroad; and the frequency of repeal and change of policy in Legislation without any corresponding change in the circumstances of the community.

2. The amount of time given by legislators to important measures coming before them, and the extent to which private interests seem to control legislation; with such information as can be given concerning the practice of "lobbying."

3. Statistics of the length of service, and frequency of re-election of Legislators.

4. Statements of the checks on Hasty Legislation resorted to in different communities, and of the efficiency of such checks.

5. Definite Statements of the results of Hasty and Excessive Legislation, as observed by the author of the statement.

### II. CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

#### *Data Required.*

1. The Penal Codes of different communities, and the changes made in them from time to time; with the reasons and results of such changes.

2. Facts concerning Capital Punishment.

3. Facts concerning past and present Systems of Prison Discipline, particularly with regard to the *Separate*, the *Congregate*, and the *Irish* Systems.

4. Facts concerning the Treatment of Intemperance as a

crime, or as an evil; with a statement of the legal means employed to diminish it, and the result of such means when employed.

5. Facts concerning Pardons and the Pardoning Power, especially with regard to Conditional Pardons or "Tickets-of-Leave."

6. Facts concerning the Criminal Class in different States and countries; especially those bearing on the permanence and possibility of reformation of this class.

### III. THE PROVINCE OF LAW IN REGARD TO EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND SOCIAL MORALS.

#### *Data Required.*

1. Statements of the effects of *Compulsory* Education as contrasted with voluntary efforts to educate the people.

2. The observed effects, and the practical limits of Sanitary Legislation.

3. The effects of restrictions upon Gambling, Prostitution, Intemperance, etc., imposed by Statute, and enforced by the Police.

4. Statements respecting the qualifications, responsibility and efficiency of the Police; including the higher Police, the minor officers, and the Detective Force.

# MINUTES

OF THE

## FIRST GENERAL MEETING IN THE STATE HOUSE.

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Boston, October 4th, 1865.

Pursuant to the call issued by the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts, a numerous assembly of citizens of Massachusetts and other States met in the State House, in Boston, October 4, 1865.

The meeting was called to order at 10, A. M., by Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Chairman of a Committee of Arrangements, representing the persons originally acting to form a Social Science Association.

His Excellency Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts was chosen by acclamation as Chairman, and Dr. James C. White, of Boston, and F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, were chosen Secretaries of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Miles, of Boston. Governor Andrew took the chair at 10.15, A. M., and in a brief speech thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred on him, declared his interest in the subject to be discussed, and called upon the Committee of Arrangements to present the business of the session.

Dr. White then read the Report of the Committee of Arrangements, of which the most important parts are given on pages 15 and 16.

On motion of Rev. Charles F. Barnard, of Boston, the Report was laid upon the table for the present.

On motion of Dr. Jarvis, it was voted, that a Society be now organized on the basis indicated by the report just read. Mr. Sanborn, one of the Secretaries, then read the draft of a constitution for the proposed Society, which was taken up and considered, article by article. The first Article was as follows:—

ARTICLE I. "This Society shall be called the Association for Social Science."

Mrs. C. H. Dall, of Boston moved the insertion of the words, "the promotion of," after the word "for," and the motion was carried.

Mr. Strong, of New York inquired whether it was proposed to make the association a local or a national one.

Dr. Jarvis explained that the committee had discussed that question, and had decided to report the name as it stood, leaving it for the meeting to decide whether it should be a Massachusetts, or a New England, or an American association. A spirited discussion followed, in which Dr. Palmer, of Michigan, Judge Russell, of Boston, Mr. Barnard and others took part. On motion of Mr. Barnard, the word "American" was inserted before the word "Association." The first article, thus amended, was then adopted.

The second Article was then read, as follows :—

ARTICLE II. "Its objects are to aid the development of Social Science, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the Amendment of Laws, the Advancement of Education, the Prevention and Repression of Crime, the Reformation of Criminals, the adoption of Sanitary Regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on questions of Economy, Trade, and Finance. It will give special attention to Pauperism and the topics related thereto; including the responsibility of the well educated and successful, the wise and educated, and the honest and respectable, for the failures of others. It will aim to bring together the various societies and individuals now interested in these objects, for the purpose of obtaining by discussion the real elements of truth, by which doubts are removed, conflicting opinions harmonized, and a common ground afforded for treating wisely the great social problems of the day."

Mr. George H. Snelling of Boston moved to strike out the word "special," before "attention to pauperism." Agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Chickering of Boston moved to insert the words, "and the progress of public morality," after the words "reformation of criminals," which after some discussion was agreed to. The article, with these amendments, was then adopted.

Article third was then read, as follows :—

ARTICLE III. "This Association shall include four Departments: the *first* for Education; the *second* for Public Health; the *third* for Economy, Trade and Finance; the *fourth* for Jurisprudence and the Amendment of Laws."

Mr. George B. Emerson, of Boston moved to add a special department, for the prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals. He regarded that as the most important work now before the public, and desired to see direct attention given to it.

Mrs. Dall opposed the motion as needless. Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield also opposed it, on the ground that the classification into four departments was enough for all practical purposes.

Dr. Jarvis said that the committee had followed the classification of the British Association, and believed that they had included the subjects proposed by Mr. Emerson under the head of Jurisprudence and Education.

Mr. Emerson then withdrew his motion, which was renewed by Dr. Palmer, of Michigan, and supported by him and others. It was opposed by Dr. E. W. Hatch, of Meriden, Ct., by Mr. J. D. Philbrick, of Boston, Mr. John A. Goodwin, of Lowell, and several others. Finally, Dr. Palmer withdrew his motion, and the third article was adopted without further change.

Article fourth was then read, as follows:—

ARTICLE IV. "The officers of this Association shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and five Directors, who shall constitute an Executive Committee of thirteen. One Vice-President and one Director shall be assigned to each Department, and these, together with a Special Secretary for each, shall constitute the Executive Committee for each Department. These seventeen officers shall hereafter be chosen annually, on the second Wednesday in October."

This article was discussed and adopted, but afterwards reconsidered, and amended by inserting the words, "and shall have power to fill any vacancies which shall occur between the annual meetings," before the first period:

Article fifth was then read, as follows:—

ARTICLE V. "The annual meetings of this Association shall be held in Boston, unless some other place is specially designated. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee at any time and

place which they may think proper; but no officers shall be chosen, assessments made, or amendments to the constitution passed, except at the annual meetings or some adjournment thereof."

Judge Wright moved amendment by the insertion of a clause "that special meetings be called by the President and any five members of the Executive Committee;" which was agreed to. A warm discussion then took place in regard to holding the regular meetings in Boston. Mr. P. T. Jackson, of Boston, Dr. Palmer, of Michigan, Dr. Hatch, of Connecticut, and others spoke.

A motion was made by Mr. Jackson that the next meeting be held in Boston, and that subsequent meetings shall be held where designated by the executive committee. Lost.

The article was then adopted as amended.

The sixth and seventh articles were then read and adopted without amendment as follows:—

ARTICLE VI. "The business of the meeting shall be to hear Addresses, Reports and Papers, and to conduct discussions on the topics before mentioned. When desirable, the meetings shall be held by departments, over each of which a vice-president shall preside. All members may take part in the discussions, but no papers shall be read which have not been previously submitted to the executive committee in each department."

ARTICLE VII. "Before any meeting shall divide into departments, and immediately after the transaction of the regular business, the president shall call for, and the executive committee may bring forward such subjects, not exceeding four in number, as are judged by them of immediate practical importance, and these shall have the precedence of all other subjects during the first session of the meeting."

The eighth article was read and adopted as follows:—

ARTICLE VIII. "Any person may become a member by paying the sum of five dollars, and may continue a member by paying annually such further sum, not exceeding five dollars, as may be assessed on the members by vote of the association at its annual meeting. Any person may become a life member, exempt from assessments, by the payment of fifty dollars."

This article was afterwards reconsidered and discussed at great length,—Colonel Higginson, of Newport, Dr. Wellington, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Mrs. Dall, Mr. Earle, of Worcester, and others taking part.

Colonel Higginson moved that the annual assessment be changed to three dollars, and life membership to thirty dollars, and accepted an amendment by Dr. Wellington to his own by substituting one dollar for three dollars. The amendment of Dr. Wellington was adopted.

Mr. W. E. Baker moved that the members shall be elected by a majority of the Executive Committee,—which was carried.

On motion, the one dollar amendment was reconsidered, and the motion of Col. Higginson to strike out five dollars and insert three dollars, was finally adopted.

A motion was then made to strike out the words “shall be elected by a majority of the Executive Committee,” adopted as an amendment, and the motion was carried.

Dr. Jarvis moved the insertion of the words, “and by signing the Constitution,”—which was agreed to.

The article was then again adopted.

Article ninth was read as follows:—

ARTICLE IX. “Honorary members and corresponding members may be chosen, but shall not exceed in number one-fourth of the regular members; and members thus chosen shall be exempt from the payment of assessments. All members, both regular, honorary and corresponding, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the *Transactions* of the association.”

Hon. Amasa Walker moved to amend, by striking out and inserting so that the clause should read, “shall not exceed the number of the regular members,” which, after discussion, was agreed to, and the article was adopted as amended.

Articles tenth, eleventh and twelfth, were adopted without amendment as follows:—

ARTICLE X. “The secretaries, under the direction of the executive committee, shall annually select from the papers handed in, and the addresses made, such as they shall deem proper for publication, and and shall publish them, along with a report of the doings and discussions at the meetings during the year. This publication shall be called the *Transactions* of the association. They may also prepare and issue such other publications as may be deemed best by the executive committee.”

ARTICLE XI. “None but regular members shall have the privilege of voting in the meetings, and none but members of taking part in the



discussions, except by invitation of the presiding officer ; but it shall be the policy of the association to admit as many members as possible, and to encourage the co-operation of other societies having kindred objects in view."

ARTICLE XII. "Whenever other associations shall be formed in other parts of North America, it shall be the policy of this association to co-operate with them as far as practicable. For this purpose, the executive committee are empowered to call a convention of these associations, or to send delegates to such a convention."

The Constitution was then adopted as a whole. Further discussion arose upon the question of making the association a State or a National body, and a motion to reconsider the adoption of the Constitution, in order to re-open the subject, was negatived, 21 to 27.

The secretaries now proceeded to enrol the names of persons who desired to become members of the association. Nearly one hundred signatures were obtained.

The Chair appointed a committee of thirteen to nominate officers. The following persons were selected :—

Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester ; Dr. J. S. Butler, of Hartford ; Prof. W. P. Atkinson, of Cambridge ; Rev. C. F. Barnard, of Boston ; Rev. Horatio Wood, of Lowell ; Prof. Palmer, of Michigan University ; Dr. Chas. Beck, of Cambridge ; Mrs. Severance, of West Newton ; Prof. D. C. Gilman, of Yale College, New Haven ; Mrs. Dall, of Boston ; Hon. John A. Poor, of Maine ; Rev. B. K. Pierce, of New York ; Judge Wright, of Boston.

The Chairman stated that he should be obliged to leave the city in the afternoon, and called for a nomination for Vice-President of the meeting. Hon. Josiah Quincy having been nominated, and having declined, Hon. Amasa Walker was chosen. At 1.30, P. M. the meeting adjourned, to re-assemble at 3 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the meeting re-assembled, Vice-President Walker in the chair. The nominating committee made their report of a list of officers, as follows:—

*President*, . . . . Professor W. B. ROGERS, of Boston.

*Vice-Presidents—*

First Department, Rev. Dr. HILL, of Cambridge.  
 Second Department, Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston.  
 Third Department, Rev. Dr. WOOLSEY, of New Haven.  
 Fourth Department, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, of New York.

*Directors—*

First, . . . . Rev. Dr. E. O. HAVEN, of Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 Second, . . . . Mrs. SAMUEL PARKMAN, of Boston.  
 Third, . . . . EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., of Boston.  
 Fourth, . . . . Hon. E. WASHBURN, of Cambridge.  
 Fifth, . . . . Mrs. C. H. DALL, of Boston.

*Treasurer*, . . . . CHARLES H. DALTON, Esq., of Boston.

*Corresponding Secretary*, SAMUEL ELIOT, LL.D., of Boston.

*Recording Secretary*, . F. B. SANBORN, Esq., of Concord.

*Special Secretaries—*

First, . . . . Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, of Williamstown.  
 Second, . . . . Dr. JAMES C. WHITE, of Boston.  
 Third, . . . . Hon. GEORGE WALKER, of Springfield.  
 Fourth, . . . . Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, of New York.

The candidates nominated were unanimously elected.

Prof. W. P. Atkinson, of Cambridge, then read a paper on Education.

He stated that his theory of education was diametrically opposed to that of those who held that this science, like morals, depended upon a few plain principles that had always been well understood; that could not be made to bear any more or any better fruit than they always had borne, and that the true philosophy of the subject was to go on in the old ways. No science had suffered more than education from this theory. However plain some of its principles may be, it is always open to fresh investigation; because it is dependent for the right conducting of its practical details upon the varying circumstances of time and country. Very closely connected with the whole circle of great social problems, it is a most pressing question whether we have a system which adjusts

itself to the other parts of the social structure, and is the true and natural outgrowth of the circumstances and the times.

The educational system of the United States in its broad outlines was unquestionably superior to any other national system, although it was true that in the higher walks of learning, as of art, we cannot as yet compete with the stored up resources of the old world. Yet our system is still in the rough,—our duty now is to extend and improve it; to spread it over all the South, and by most searching criticism to raise it up higher here.

It is the height of folly to regard our school system as being mature or perfect. The question of the improvement of our public schools ought to be a prominent one in this Association. The improvements needed were of a twofold kind.

First, in outward arrangements, organization and machinery; second, internal improvements in methods and principles of teaching. Under the first head, while there was less pressing need of reform, yet in many parts of Massachusetts the old district system remains unabolished; and Dr. Haven's description of the Union schools of Michigan, showed that our younger Western sisters are wholly distancing us. Under the second head, we should regard education as the youngest of the branches of knowledge. Founded as it must be on a science of the mind, that very mental philosophy which is its basis, is in a great measure yet to be created. The spirit of slavery which poisoned our teaching must be exorcised. Those teachings of liberty which it prohibited, must be begun even in the primary schools. The question of the character of the studies, and of the proportion in which each should enter into the programme of instruction; the question, what class of studies should be taken as the basis of our system; the question of a right method of grading schools; the questions connected with the improvement of normal teaching; all these press themselves upon the student of educational matters, as problems in which there is much mere random thought, out of which there grows much mere random teaching. It would surprise any careful inquirer to find how much there is in our teaching that rests on mere unreasoning tradition. On methods of teaching, the most enlightened instructors will be prompt to acknowledge the need of more light in all those difficult problems, which lead so directly into the obscurities of mental science. The field of study which the philosophy of education offers is illimitable, and is almost untrodden by English thought.

Education can only be pursued successfully as an inductive science. Its history is strown with the wreck of theories. We want a body of carefully recorded facts, the results of accurate observation. Few teachers have ever thought of recording their observations of the work-

ings of the minds of the young; and educational literature is almost a blank as regards notes of the workings of systems of study, and above all of the effects of different modes of education on the after-life of the pupil,—the true touchstone of their worth.

It is on these that a science of education must be founded. It is only lately that the importance has been recognized of those vital questions which arise from the complex nature of man as at once a material and spiritual being. Yet there is reason to suspect that many of our teaching processes have led to nothing but disaster, from the overlooking of these most obvious relations.

The true order of the development of the faculties is inverted in our schools.<sup>1</sup> Some of our studies often appeal to faculties that have not come into existence. On the other hand, important studies of practical importance are ignored. Had political science been assigned its proper place, would we have needed a bloody war to open the eyes of the nation to its plainest duties? Would demagogues have misled the adults, had youth been properly taught their rights and duties also? Again, the study of God's great book of nature has no place in our national system.

Right methods involve an equally important question. Rote-learning and cramming are mighty evils in our present system. Our normal school and college system needs greatly to be reformed and extended to adapt it to the wants of our country. Originally English, it has been patched and mended, but it does not yet fit to our American life.

On all these questions cited we do not need to go abroad for a system. We can find many hints for the improvement of the details of our own. Mr. Atkinson passed rapidly in review the educational systems of Germany, France, England and Prussia, pointing out their defects, and wherein they might serve us as models. He paid a high compliment to the French school-books, which he regarded as superior to any similar manuals in England or America, recognized the Germans as the only people who had a philosophy of education, and held up England chiefly as the temperance lecturer pointed to his drunken brother, as "a shocking example" of a bigoted adherence to old tradition.

Dr. Henry G. Clark of Boston then read a paper on Cholera.

The subject introduced by Dr. Clark was further discussed by Dr. Reed, Hon. Otis Clapp, Rev. Mr. Barnard, Hon. T. C. Amory and others, of Boston, and by Dr. Palmer, of Michigan. Dr. Palmer dwelt upon the necessity of devoting more time to sanitary matters in the highest education of our young men and women, and spoke of the mode of teaching at the University of Michigan.

Professor Rogers, the newly elected President of the Association, having entered the room, was invited to take the chair, and made a brief address. He thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him, spoke of the magnitude of the enterprise this day undertaken, and the importance of the subjects to be discussed. He closed by promising to devote to the work such powers and opportunities as he had, and inviting all the members to apply themselves with zeal to the work before them.

Referring to the statement made by Dr. Palmer, respecting sanitary education in the University of Michigan, Dr. Jarvis, Prof. Atkinson, of Cambridge, Mr. Snelling, of Boston, Mrs. Pierce, of Cambridge, and others spoke.

Mr. Snelling and Mr. Barnard wished to have some expression of opinion by this Association, as to the importance of such information and the best mode of communicating it, and complimented Dr. Palmer on the method adopted at his University. No formal action was taken, however.

Hon. Amasa Walker said that this Association had organized with the most gratifying appearance of interest in the subject, which he hoped would continue. It was too much the custom in this country to organize societies and fail to keep them up. In England they managed better. He spoke of the great work done by the British Association of this character, and trusted we should have as good a record. In the matter of finance much is to be learned by our people, and many errors have been committed in consequence of ignorance. Every member of this Association should consider himself enlisted for life in a movement to increase the public information and serve the public interest.

Prof. Atkinson moved that this association adjourn until to-morrow, the fifth of October. After a discussion, in which Mr. Walker, Mrs. Dall, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Capen, of Boston, Professor Gilman, of New Haven, the President and others took part, it was voted that the Executive Committee be instructed to call a meeting of the association, in Boston, before the first of January, 1866.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Between the first and second General Meetings of the Association, frequent sessions of the Executive Committee were held, at which vacancies created by declension or resignation were filled ; by-laws for the guidance of the Committee were framed ; an address prepared, and measures taken to provide papers for the second General Meeting, the time for which was fixed on the 27th and 28th of December, 1865. Since many of the Committee live at a distance from Boston, where the sessions were held, a full attendance was never secured ; but in regard to the most important measures discussed, the opinion of absent members was obtained by correspondence.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

The Association assembled for its second General Meeting in the hall of the Lowell Institute in Boston, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1865, at 10, A. M. Prof. William B. Rogers, the President, called the Association to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Neale. The Secretary, F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of Concord, read the records of the last meeting. The report of the Executive Committee in reference to their meetings was also read.

A list of honorary and corresponding members was presented by the Executive Committee. Among the latter was the name of Lord Brougham. Mr. George H. Snelling moved that the nomination of his lordship be referred to a special committee, saying that his perversion of historical facts in 1862 had rendered his name obnoxious to all loyal Americans. Discussion followed, in which President Rogers, Hon. Otis Clapp, Mrs. Dall, Rev. Mr. Barnard and others spoke. On motion of Mr. Clapp, the list was adopted as a whole, with but one or two dissenting voices.

This list will be found on pages 8-9.

On motion of Mr. Sanborn, the Association adopted a by-law authorizing the Departments to hold meetings separately, and to report their proceedings to the Executive Committee before being published in the Transactions.

President Rogers made an address of welcome, referring to the important objects of the Association, and to the wisest and most desirable methods of securing its ends. Starting with the proposition that "society was the product of the social instincts of man," he said it has a growth like that of an organic being. Out of this comes Social Science, which refers not only to the particular branches of science which interest us, but also to the whole range of human knowledge. Some of the more important topics Professor Rogers proceeded to specify as appropriate to the consideration of the Association.

Rev. President Hill, of Harvard College, was now introduced, and read a paper on the "Problems of Education." Dr. Hill began by saying that—

Philosophy has been defined as common sense accounting to itself for its own opinions, and Science might be defined in like manner as common sense, verifying this account by observation and experiment and induction, or else by analysis and deductive reasoning. Common sense passes a summary judgment upon matters presented before us; philosophy seeks the ground of that judgment and endeavors to explain its reasonableness under the circumstances of the evidence; science undertakes to find criteria by which the accuracy of the judgment can be tested, and the grounds of our certainty in it be either discovered and shown sufficient, or else shown to be sufficient while yet undiscovered.

The ultimate ends of common sense, of philosophy, and of science are the same. They may be summed up in one,—it is the reading of God's thought. The order of the universe is rational, intelligible. The conviction of this primal truth springs up upon occasion for its use in every human mind. No mind capable of scientific labor ever doubts that all phenomena are subject to law, that is, that all phenomena succeed each other in an order which can be understood and expressed in the formulæ of human speech. To discover this order, to comprehend it, to express it in words and teach others to see it, this is the labor and the play, the work and the wages of the human intellect.

And by no means the least difficult part of the problems of Social Science belongs to the department of education. Education in the narrower sense in which it is usually spoken of, belongs to the mind of man; it is

the training of the power of observation, memory, imagination, reason, sentiment, affections and will, and as these are not directly manifested in space and time, to which alone measurement directly applies, it is difficult to devise any modes of measuring, however roughly, the effects of different systems of education. Then in this department, as in all the higher departments, the difficulty arising from the complication of causes affecting one effect, and the multiplicity of observations requisite on this account, is very embarrassing.

After illustrating this latter point by several striking examples, drawn from his own observation, Dr. Hill went on to say—

There are at least four distinct authorities to which the superintendence and direction of education may be intrusted,—and one of the fundamental inquiries is : To what extent and in what method should each of these four authorities charge itself with the duty and claim the right of fulfilling it? I refer of course to the State, to the Church, to voluntary association, and to the family. Public schools, parochial schools and Sunday schools, private schools and academies, family instruction,—what are the rights and duties of each, and the consequent advantages and disadvantages of allowing each to have its own place or to supplant the place of the other, and are there any direct numerical results by which we can verify our philosophical conclusions upon these points?

These inquiries are more interesting and complicated to us in this country, because of the freedom of division in the Church, and because of our sub-division of the powers of the State. The State is divided with us into the main divisions of the nation, the State in the local sense, or as we say in Massachusetts, the Commonwealth, and the town or township; and it is a question of great importance whether the nation has not the right and the duty to nationalize a system of education. It is also a matter of vital importance that as great freedom as possible be left with the towns. In all departments of our social life one law prevails, and in observing the history of education in our country I am deeply impressed with the truth of the law that the most perfect development of individuality, and the greatest multiplication and strengthening of local centres of attraction, bind the whole community most firmly together as one, and lead to the highest and best results,—that there is therefore a natural and healthful tendency in our school system as it attains perfection, to have some common national bond, some common head.

But in addition to this question of a public system, and whether that system can and should be made national in any sense, comes the question of religion,—whether public education should ignore religion,—whether



churches should be allowed to supplant public schools by parochial schools,—and whether Sunday schools should be allowed to supplant family instruction.

\*Dr. Hill next specified other problems toward the solution of which statistical and deductive inquiries might be directed ; such as the relative importance of physical, mental, moral and religious training ; the extent to which special tendencies in the pupil should be fostered or thwarted ; the selection of text-books and the order of studies. In this connection he said—

The better the general state of health and vigor, other things being equal, the greater is the efficiency which can be given to one member, and the greater the skill that can be acquired in one operation, so that the best preparation for special pursuits is a general education. It was in defence of this doctrine that Horace Mann brought forward the striking fact to which I have referred, that the wages earned by piecework in a cotton mill were in proportion to the time previously spent by the operative in studying arithmetic and geography and grammar. Similar statistics to show the advantages of general education in special pursuits might doubtless be gathered in other departments of labor. It might be worth while for example to compare the income lists with the catalogues of schools and colleges, and see what ratio may exist between income and education. A recent writer has shown how favorable mental culture is to longevity, by actual statistics. The relation of culture in one department to general life and activity of thought in other departments, could be shown from the depopulation of observatories and laboratories during the revolutions of 1848, and from the rolls of honor of our colleges during the late war in our country, especially if, as has been stated, the percentage of graduates who entered the service, proved to have been in proportion to the height of the standard of scholarship in the institution.

In conclusion, the learned President remarked—

These questions concerning the true selection and true order of studies in public education are manifestly of public interest. Not less really so are the same questions as applied to special education for the various pursuits of life. A man of high social position once expressed to me his contempt of the questions of education in the primary school. Of what consequence is it, said he, what babies are doing ?

Ah ! it was a hasty, inconsiderate question. The interests of the whole race are bound together in one, and it as *really* concerns me to

have a method discovered by which shoemakers' apprentices at Lynn shall be most rapidly converted into skilful workmen, as it does to have the course of studies and instruction at the university made the best possible; as *really* though not as *early*. The less time occupied in learning, (provided the end of the teaching is attained, and the pupil grows to his full stature in knowledge and wisdom,) the more time left for practising, for doing the work of life, for serving men, and it is in the mutual serving of each other that our highest social life and highest social happiness consists.

At the close of Dr. Hill's paper, President Rogers called to the chair Dr. Charles E. Buckingham, Vice-President of the Department of Health, who presided during the rest of the morning session. Dr. Buckingham introduced to the audience Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of the Executive Committee, who read a paper containing an appeal and statement concerning a library for the Association. After speaking of the great scarcity of books in this country suitable for a Social Science library, Mrs. Dall mentioned the efforts made by Mr. Everett, Mr. Ticknor and others to collect works for such a department in the Public Library of Boston. The object of an Association like this was threefold,—to collect facts, to form theories from these facts, and to project experiments. In her correspondence with the secretary and assistant-secretary of the British Association, she had learned that the books necessary were so easily accessible in England that the Association had never thought of forming a library. If therefore a library was formed by the American Association, it would be the first of this nature ever formed. The money needed to gather such a library, and to supply the equal need of a building, could be provided by memberships, life memberships and subscriptions. If persons would send to her lists of desirable books, she would endeavor to give them her consideration and make the preliminary examinations necessary toward forming a library. Mrs. Dall concluded by referring to the advantages which the Association is capable of conferring upon women.

The Chairman then read a paper sent in by Dr. A. B. Palmer of the University of Michigan, on the importance of Sanitary Science as a branch of education, of which the following is a brief abstract:—

The objects of education were to impart discipline and knowledge. In scientific studies the relations of causes and effects were constantly traced. Too exclusive study of mathematics and the languages tended to dogmatism. A variety of studies was necessary. Students should study the human body and its relation to natural and immaterial forces. Thus the study of sanitary laws embraced a wide scope. There were four branches in the study of disease; first, those most preventable by any means now known; second, those preventable by proper personal habits; third, those preventable by proper domestic arrangements; fourth, those which are affected by the action of communities. It was not necessary that the pathology and cure of disease should become a general study. Men need special instruction in the laws of self-preservation and the prevention of disease. The vast number of premature deaths, the general pallor and infirmity, proved that by the constant violation of hygienic laws, life was robbed of half its pleasures. The paper closed with references to the provision made by ancient and modern nations for the preservation of the public health. At the present time the chances of life in England were greater than ever before, McCulloch's statistics showing a gradual diminution of the rate of mortality for a long series of years, especially among children. The mortuary statistics of our own country, though imperfectly kept, show a very large amount of unnecessary sickness in the cities, and considerable preventable disease in the rural districts. The study of hygiene in the University of Michigan, of which the paper gave an outline, had already developed beneficial results, and the general instruction of the students of colleges in mental and physical hygiene could not but have an important influence for good. These subjects were extremely interesting to students, and whenever introduced had been pursued with pleasure and alacrity, and followed with practical results. The signs of the times indicated that these studies were to receive more attention than had hitherto been given them, and that the day was approaching when every well-conducted university would include them in its curriculum.

At the close of the reading of this paper the Association adjourned, till 3, P. M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Rogers on taking the chair in the afternoon introduced to the Association Henry C. Carey, Esq., of Philadelphia, who read an extended paper on National Resources.

Mr. Carey began by comparing the prosperity of various nations and States, possessing more or less natural advantages, and from the contrast

thus drawn deduced the conclusion that, with societies as with individuals, prosperity is far less due to the liberality of nature than to the use that is made of the bounties of which they have been the recipients, the question of the prosperity or adversity of nations being dependent, mainly, not on the extent of natural gifts, but on the use that is made of those which have been accorded. Studying the communities which he had cited for comparison, the speaker said they would be found susceptible of division into two well-defined classes, one of which exports its products in their rudest state, leaving to the others the work of changing their forms and fitting them for consumption; and the other, buying the raw products of other countries, combining with them those produced at home, and sending the two thus combined to every market of the world. In the first of these, the price of land is low, capital always scarce, and the capitalist is always master of the laborer. We are thus led inevitably to the conclusion that the growth of capital is slow, and the price paid for its use high, in the direct ratio of dependence on strangers for finishing and distributing the products of the soil; but rapid in its growth and declining in its prices in the ratio of the increase of that national independence which enables each and every nation to exchange directly and without the need of foreign intervention, with each and every other. Admitting this, the extent of national resources must mainly depend upon the question whether the national policy pursued tends to promote or to depress that independence.

Mr. Carey next proceeded to the consideration of the question why poverty, high interest and subjection of the laborer to the will of the capitalist are constant attendants of a course of policy limiting nations to the two pursuits of trade and agriculture. In treating this branch of his subject, the speaker illustrated, by many well-known facts, the advantages of the concentration and interfusion of producers and consumers. The consequent gain by this state of things in the economy of capital, would, he said, in this country represent many hundred millions. For in every country in which the consumer and producer are near neighbors to each other, everything yielded by the land is speedily consumed, the market gardener finds instant demand for his products, capital abounds, and the rates of interests are low. With every step of progress in this direction, the various utilities of the raw materials of the neighborhood become more and more developed. Diversity of employment produces diversity in the demands for physical and intellectual powers, and for the use of the soil, and nothing grows in vain. Directly the reverse of all this becomes obvious as the consumer is more and more removed from the producer, and as the power of association is thus diminished. Mr. Carey enlarged upon this topic, applying his theories to the processes of development of many branches of industry.

Mr. Carey next went into a consideration of what he termed the waste of physical and mental forces in the United States, under the tariff of 1846, the cost of which to the country he estimated at more than \$3,000,000,000 a year. That waste, so far as the population of the free States were concerned, was at its height throughout Mr. Buchanan's administration. For the products of our agriculture there was almost literally no demand among the manufacturing nations of Europe. Corn in the West was then being used for fuel, and thus was its producer compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital itself that he had thus invested. Labor power was in excess. Mills and furnaces were abandoned, and the stock of a number of the most important roads of the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent. The community was paralyzed, and so wholly destitute of force, that had the government then found occasion to call upon the whole 32,000,000 for a sum so small as even a single hundred millions, it could scarcely have at all been furnished. Nevertheless, hardly had Mr. Buchanan left the seat of government when three-fifths of the nation, numbering but 20,000,000, commenced the erection of the grandest monument the world has ever seen; one that during the whole five years that have since elapsed has, on an average, required the services of more than a million of men, or more than five per cent. of the total population, male and female, sick and well, young and old. Not only have those services been given, but during all that time the men employed have been well clothed, abundantly fed, and furnished with transportation unparalleled in the history of the world.

This extraordinary force, Mr. Carey said, resulted from a radical change in the conditions of national existence; activity and life having succeeded to paralysis, and the societary circulation having become strong and vigorous to an extent never before known in any community. The secret of all the force recently so well exerted was to be found in the simple principle that the power of accumulation exists in the ratio of the rapidity of circulation. The wonderful activity of that circulation in the present instance did not result from the necessities of the government. It came from the adoption at Chicago, six years since, by the Republican party, of a resolution to the effect that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery to be used as

substitutes for mere muscular force ; and that all our wonderful resources must be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill Tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country.

The remainder of Mr. Carey's address was devoted to a review of the industrial history of this country for the last half century, and a comparison of the advantages of the "national free trade system" of 1813, 1828 and 1842, over the "British monopoly system" of 1817, 1834, 1846 and 1857. In conclusion, he asked attention to the fact that commercial power has always gone hand in hand with that diversification of pursuits which has everywhere resulted from measures tending to the promotion of internal commerce. Such is the lesson taught by history, and we must now profit by it or abandon forever the hope of occupying the proud position to which our natural resources so well entitle us. Those who desire to command the respect of others must learn first to respect themselves ; and this our people can never do until they shall first have learned that the road towards wealth and strength has, in all nations, and at all ages, been found to lie in the direction of bringing the plough, the loom, the anvil and the ship to work in harmony with each other. Let us once learn thoroughly that great lesson, and then shall we be enabled to control and direct the commerce of the world.

At the close of Mr. Carey's paper a lively discussion took place on the questions raised by him, in which several gentlemen, not members of the Association, took part. At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned until 10.30, A. M., on the 28th.

The sessions were attended not only by the members of the American Association, but by delegates from the local associations in Boston and Quincy. The papers read were received with attention and interest, and tolerably full reports of the meeting appeared in the Boston newspapers.

## SECOND DAY.

On Thursday, Dec. 28th, the session was opened at 10.30, A. M., by a paper from F. B. Sanborn, Esq., the Recording Secretary, and Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Charities. His subject was Prison Discipline in Europe and America. He gave a brief summary of the systems now in use, naming the *Congregate* or *Auburn* system, the *Separate* or *Pennsylvania* System, and the *Irish* system. Concerning the latter, he stated that the best source of information accessible in America was a work by Miss Mary Carpenter, a corresponding member of the Association. The title of this book was "Our Convicts;" it was published in Boston by William V. Spencer, and should be procured by all who desired to know what the Irish system really is.

Mr. Sanborn also gave a sketch of the career of Captain Maconochie, whom he regarded as the real founder of the Irish system, and read portions of two letters addressed by Captain Maconochie to Hon. Horace Mann in 1846, in which some account was given of the Norfolk Island Prison from 1840 to 1844. These letters had never been published and were of great value. He also read portions of a letter received from Captain J. M. Whitty, the successor of Sir Walter Crofton in the management of the Irish prisons, and laid before the Association a letter from Mr. Ruth, of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, in relation to the present form of the Separate System in use in Pennsylvania, and concluded with some account of the movement in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere, for a reform in Prison Discipline. In this connection he spoke of the Prison Association of New York, the most active organization for the reform of Prisons in America, and of the Prison Society of Philadelphia.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Sanborn gave way to Dr. Isaac Ray, of Providence, R. I., who read a paper upon "The Isolation of the Insane." Dr. Ray said :

When a man loses his reason, it becomes necessary that the reason of others, in a greater or less degree, should supply its place. Humanity and the safety and peace of society demand it, and the ultimate good of

all parties is promoted by it. The inquiries suggested by this subject are deeply interesting, because the idea is beginning to prevail that the legislature should prescribe under what circumstances interference with the unalienable rights of men, on the ground of insanity, is to be allowed, and by what safeguards it is to be protected. This is one of the much vexed problems of Social Science. Beginning with first principles, it may be observed that in the more sudden and violent forms of insanity the patient is necessarily placed under increasing surveillance, his wishes are disregarded, medicines and food are forced upon him, and his limbs subjected to restraint. It is not very obvious how, in the subsequent stages of the disease, the obligation to do this can be lessened, or a different one created. Nor does it appear how this right can become a wrong, by making the place of confinement some other than one's own home. If, in the progress of knowledge and philanthropy, institutions have become established expressly for the care of the insane, in which they are supposed to be more successfully treated than they can be at home, it would seem as if the natural right in question would be all the more heartily recognized by making choice of them for this purpose.

Admitting, then, the right of the friends to isolate the patient, we may well consider whether that right should not be so restricted as to prevent its being used by bad men for bad purposes. Of late years the ordinary practice has been to obtain a certificate of insanity from some physician, which, with the prescribed obligations for the payment of expenses, has been sufficient to procure the admission of a patient into any hospital or asylum in the country. The question now before us is, whether, upon a broad consideration of the various forms of insanity, of our social habits, of the liability to mistake, of the sacredness of private grief, and the requirements of justice, anything more than this is necessary. It is not denied that, for the most part, the medical certificate fulfils every requisite purpose, securing the performance of a painful duty without adding to the motives for delay, and shielding the friends from all unnecessary exposure of domestic affliction. But it is alleged that the physician may be biased by his relation to the patient or his family, he may be deceived by false representations, or be honestly mistaken in his opinion. Hence a prevalent idea that there is an opportunity for flagrant abuses which should be met by stringent legislation.

Dr. Ray considered at some length the question here presented, and gave it as his opinion that the confinement of persons who were not insane in hospitals and asylums for lunatics, is a very rare occurrence. He had never known such a case, and they were almost unknown in England, in spite of what the novelists might say.



After a brief examination of the laws of various States in relation to insane persons, Dr. Ray closed by submitting a project for a general law for regulating the isolation of the insane, the provisions of which were substantially as follows :—

Section 1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, relatives or friends; or if paupers, by the proper municipal authorities.

2. Insane persons may be confined by order of a magistrate who, after proper inquisition, shall find it dangerous for them to remain at large, the fact of their insanity to be certified by a responsible physician.

3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital by order of any judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, upon the recommendation of a commission appointed to investigate the case.

4. Such commission to be composed of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom shall be a physician and another a lawyer; all parties interested to have proper notice, and a chance to be heard.

5. Empowering judges of the Supreme Court to place in hospitals insane persons not receiving proper care from their relatives, the expense to be borne by those legally bound to maintain them.

6. The provisions of the last section to apply to persons suffering from want of proper care or treatment in jails or poor-houses.

7. Persons confined under the first section to be removed by the party at whose instance they were confined.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide for the release of persons confined under the second, third and fifth sections, on recovery, or on its appearing that reasons for their isolation no longer exist.

Section 11 provides for investigations by commissions, under authority of a judge of the Supreme Court, on the representation of respectable parties that a person not insane is unjustly deprived of his liberty—the judge to issue his warrant for a discharge of the person confined, if the facts warrant it.

Section 12 provides that the commission named in section 11 shall not be repeated oftener than once in six months, and in cases of persons confined under the third section, shall not be appointed within six months of their isolation.

Section 13 prescribes the manner of releasing persons confined under the first section.

Section 14 provides that superintendents of hospitals for the insane shall receive no person into their custody under the provisions of the first section, without a written request from the party therein authorized to make it, and a certificate of insanity from some regular physician.

Dr. Ray was followed by Professor W. P. Atkinson, of the Institute of Technology, who read a paper on Competitive Examinations for the Civil Service, quoting frequently from the reports of English commissions on this subject. The conclusion of Professor Atkinson, was that the English method of Civil Service examinations had not, on the whole, been successful.

The next paper was on the Sanitary Legislation of England and the effect of Sanitary Science, by Mr. Charles L. Brace, of New York. Mr. Brace gave an outline of the sanitary legislation of England, which might be said to have fairly begun in 1848. He showed how, by the workings of the English system, the death-rate and the amount of sickness had been reduced there to a remarkable degree. One evil which had been to a great extent remedied in England was still very prevalent in this country, viz., the corruption of water in wells by the proximity of cess-pools and other sources of impurity. In speaking of the power of removing inhabitants from infected districts, given by British law, Mr. Brace gave a remarkable instance of the beneficial effects of the exercise of this power in a Cornwall fishing town threatened with the cholera. Tenants in whole streets were removed to tents outside the limits of the town, and improvement in health at once followed.

The English local enactments against letting cellars as lodging rooms were spoken of as highly salutary, and as providing a remedy such as is much needed in New York. The best point in the sanitary legislation of England, was the requirement securing the appointment of highly competent scientific and medical men as health officers. The provision regulating the location of slaughter-houses and the construction of lodging rooms was also alluded to with commendation.

Referring to the practical effects of sanitary legislation in England, Mr. Brace spoke of the remarkable pecuniary success and the healthfulness of the lodging houses; the beneficial

results of good drainage; the remarkable improvement in the public health in Salisbury and other towns by a thorough system of sewerage and the introduction of pure water; and the great decrease of zymotic deaths in these towns since these improvements were made. Equally favorable results in other localities were mentioned, the reform extending to the morals as well as to the health of communities, and greatly reducing poor rates.

Dr. H. G. Clark made a few remarks, indorsing the views of Mr. Brace, and urging the importance of sanitary reform in Boston, and a reorganization of boards of health. The difficulty was that the community could not be brought to realize the silent influences constantly tending to produce disease, until some great emergency arose. He believed the State authorities were ready to co-operate in measures looking to defence from cholera.

Rev. Mr. Barnard spoke briefly in relation to the sanitary condition of Boston and other subjects.

The Association then adjourned until 3, P. M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the final session of the Association, Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, read a paper on Vital Statistics. The paper was an able presentation of the causes which shorten human life and lessen the powers of its abbreviated existence, and the methods of securing sounder health and greater longevity.

Dr. Jarvis gave in detail many of the statistics of England and the United States, on this point, fortifying his own conclusions, and those of Mr. Brace.

The Secretary next read a communication from Mr. Tregurtha, showing the successful working of the eight-hour labor system in Australia, where, it was stated, it had worked its way to the favor of employers, and had become so popular as to secure its general adoption.

An informal discussion ensued, in which comments were made upon the various papers read before the Association during the session. Mrs. Dall, Mr. Sanborn, Rev. Mr. Barnard and Prof. Rogers participated in the discussion, the latter drawing encouragement for the success of the Association from the large amount of work which it had accomplished, and the value of the papers read before it.

Judge Washburn also spoke briefly of the claims of the Association to public attention. On his motion, the thanks of the Association were voted to Mr. Lowell, for the use of the hall in which the sittings had been held.

At 4.30, P. M., the Association adjourned.

Subsequent to the adjournment, a communication was received from Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Department of Trade, calling the attention of the Association to the system of instruction for Deaf Mutes and blind persons, devised by Dr. Blanchet of Paris. It is confidently declared by Dr. Blanchet, that these unfortunate classes can be instructed in the common schools, and that they are so taught in several of the departments of France. Concerning this and the other features of Dr. Blanchet's system, the Recording Secretary is now in correspondence with that gentleman, and the subject will be brought forward at the next general meeting of the Association.

In response to the letters addressed to the honorary and corresponding members, informing them of their election, about thirty letters have been received. From one of these, written by Edwin Chadwick, Esq., of London, the following passages are selected as showing the opinion of that eminent gentleman in regard to the work done by Social Science Associations.

[From Mr. CHADWICK's Letter, April 8th, 1866.]

"I am very glad to hear of the formation of the American Association, as I believe it is calculated, if properly supported, to do the like good that has undoubtedly been done by the Association for the promotion of Social Science in England.

"The English Association serves to prepare questions for legislation. Our parliament has more to do than it can do properly,—at all events, by amateur legislation within the usual time of its sittings. It can only give sometimes not more than a day's attention to large subjects, which can only be developed by the attention, for considerable periods, of persons specially interested in them.

"The larger public meetings of our Association are attended by persons of all parties, and, indeed, of no political parties, and without any of the heats and animosities, the bigotry or the exclusiveness displayed on political platforms. Some of our leading statesmen of both parties have,

at times, occupied presidential chairs, but it is in the treatment of neutral questions. For myself, I have found the institution very serviceable in getting some questions discussed before first class and superior audiences. From this institution I have promoted a Commission of Inquiry into the application of Sanitary Science to the protection of our army in India, which has been productive of great and important results; also a Commission of Inquiry into our Middle Class Education, and one on the management of our railways, which are in progress. In a recent presidential address at Sheffield, I have endeavored to get an inquiry into our severe losses by shipwreck, and the means of prevention, and into the training and education of children for our mercantile marine.

"I hope the new institution may be the means with you of getting important questions discussed, for which there is no sufficient time or means in your legislatures. The annual meetings in different parts of the country serve to bring persons who give their attention to special subjects, as sanitarians, educationists, law reformers, political economists, into personal communication with each other.

"My engagements at present prevent me promising any paper, but I hope to be able at some time to avail myself of the privilege you confer upon me. In the meantime, I beg to express my best wishes for your success, and to return you my best wishes for the honor you do me.

Yours, most truly,

EDWIN CHADWICK."

## THE REFORM SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the Managers of Reformatories, and of other persons interested in the training of orphan and vagrant children and juvenile delinquents, having been called by a committee of the Social Science Association, and many of the papers presented at the Conference having been prepared by members of the American Association, it is deemed proper to give here some minutes of the sessions. These opened in the City Hall, in Boston, June 5th, 1866, and closed on the evening of the 7th of June.

The following is the Circular issued by the Committee of the Association :—

### C I R C U L A R .

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, }  
BOSTON, May 1, 1866. }

The undersigned, a Joint Committee of the *American Association for the Promotion of Social Science*, and of the *Boston Social Science Association*, have been instructed to call a meeting of persons interested in the training and reformation of vagrant children and juvenile delinquents, to consider the present condition of our orphan asylums, pauper schools, reformatories, &c., and what additional means are needed to prevent and check vice among the young.

Two conventions, having a like object in view, have been held in the United States; one in 1857 and the other in 1859. On both occasions the attendance of delegates was so large, and the interest manifested so earnest, as to justify the expectations of those who had originated the plan of meeting; while the character of the papers read and the tone of the discussions were such as to convey much important information, and communicate fruitful ideas both to the persons present, and, through the printed reports, to many who did not attend the conventions. It was the purpose, therefore, of the members of these conventions to continue them periodically; but the disturbed state of the country since 1859 has prevented the holding of another.

Among the members of the *American Social Science Association*, and of the branch Association in Boston, are many who feel deeply the necessity of renewed and increased activity in the work of training and reforming neglected children. This subject, accordingly, has been much considered; and, by conversation and correspondence with persons in

various parts of the country, it has been ascertained that a conference on this subject would be welcomed by many who are not members of either Association. It has therefore been decided to invite all who are concerned in the management of establishments and associations for the prevention and correction of juvenile delinquency, and all who take an interest in this subject, to assemble in BOSTON, on TUESDAY, the 5th of JUNE NEXT, for a three days' conference. It is proposed at this meeting to discuss the following general topics, which, with the subjects included and connected with them, cover a wide field of inquiry:—

[*For these topics see the seven heads of Section IV. on page 19.*]

These topics are mainly the same which were proposed for discussion in 1859. In writing upon them it should be borne in mind that the history and experience of existing organizations are among the best guides to a correct opinion; and that all accounts of the actual working of such establishments will be of great value. It is hoped that a sufficient number of papers on these subjects will be presented to occupy the time of the conference in the reading and discussion of them.

It is contemplated to vary the discussions by visits to such reformatories as are accessible in this vicinity; particularly the Boston House of Reformation, the Farm School, the Nautical Reform School, the State Reform School at Westborough, and the Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster; or so many of these as can conveniently be visited during the sessions.

In order to furnish material for a statement of the actual condition and working of the reformatory system of this country, it is desired that the blanks enclosed to officers of establishments be filled up as soon as convenient, and that other needful particulars in relation to these establishments should be communicated in writing. Communications of this kind should be sent to the office of the Committee, No. 12 STATE HOUSE, as early as the 1st of June, 1866, and we hope to receive such statements from private as well as from public organizations.

Allow us, in conclusion, to invite you to attend the conference, and to give us the benefit of your experience and your reflections on this important matter. The sessions will open at 9, A. M. on the fifth of June; the place of meeting may be learned from the newspapers, or by inquiry at the office above named.

With much respect, yours very truly,

WILLIAM B. ROGERS,	}	<i>Joint Committee.</i>
SAMUEL ELIOT,		
F. B. SANBORN,		
CHARLES F. BARNARD,		
WILLIAM P. ATKINSON,		
FREDERIC HINCKLEY,		

The following gentlemen, among others, have consented to act with us as a Committee of Arrangements:—Dr. S. G. HOWE, Boston; Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Boston; MARSHALL S. SCUDDER, Esq., Boston; JOSEPH A. ALLEN, Esq., Westborough; NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, Esq., West Newton; Hon. J. WARREN MERRILL, Cambridge.

## FIRST DAY.

The morning session on the 5th of June was occupied from 9 o'clock until 10.30, A. M., with the organization of the Conference. The following officers were chosen:—

### *President.*

HIS EXCELLENCY ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Governor of Massachusetts.

### *Vice-Presidents.*

OLIVER S. STRONG, Esq., of New York.  
 GEORGE W. PERKINS, Esq., of Chicago.  
 SAMUEL ALLINSON, Esq., of New Jersey.  
 Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of Boston.  
 JAMES M. TALCOTT, Esq., Providence. R. I.  
 GEORGE B. EMERSON, Esq., Boston.  
 Hon. HENRY C. BROCKMEYER, St. Louis.  
 HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., Annapolis.  
 Prof. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Boston.  
 Dr. E. W. HATCH, West Meriden, Conn.  
 Hon. GEORGE B. BARROWS, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

### *Secretaries.*

Dr. S. D. BROOKS, New York.  
 JAMES REDPATH, Esq., Malden.  
 Rev. FREDERIC HINCKLEY, Boston.  
 DAVID P. NICHOLS, Esq., Danbury, Conn.  
 F. B. SANBORN, Esq., Concord, Mass.

### *Business Committee.*

Rev. CHARLES F. BARNARD, Boston.  
 F. B. SANBORN, Esq., Concord.  
 Hon. NATHAN T. STRATTON, New Jersey.  
 ISRAEL C. JONES, Esq., New York.  
 Hon. FRANK B. FAY, Chelsea.

### *Committee on Finance and Statistics.*

Hon. OTIS CLAPP, Boston.  
 OLIVER S. STRONG, Esq., New York.  
 JAMES J. BARCLAY, Esq., Philadelphia.  
 Hon. FRANK B. FAY, Chelsea.  
 F. B. SANBORN, Esq., Concord.  
 J. H. STEPHENSON, Esq., Boston.



The following Establishments and Associations were represented, by the persons named, during the sessions of the Conference, although there was no session at which all were present:—

#### MAINE.

*State Reform School*—James T. McCobb, Esq., *Trustee*. Hon. George B. Barrows, *Superintendent*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

*State Reform School (Westborough)*—Henry Chickering, George C. Davis, John H. Stephenson, E. A. Goodnow, Jones S. Davis, *Trustees*. Joseph A. Allen, *Superintendent*. Orville K. Hutchinson, *Assistant Superintendent*.

*State Industrial School (Lancaster)*—George B. Emerson, Daniel Denny, Jacob Fisher, Frank B. Fay, *Trustees*. Colonel F. B. Fay, *former Trustee*.

*State Nautical School*—William Fabens, A. C. Hersey, Thomas Russell, *Trustees*. Richard Matthews, *Superintendent*. M. L. Eldridge, *Assistant Superintendent*.

*Boston Asylum and Farm School*—John L. Emmons, Samuel Eliot, *Managers*. William A. Morse, *Superintendent*.

*Boston Female Asylum*—Mrs. Mary A. Wales, Miss Sarah C. Paine.

*Home for Little Wanderers*—Hon. Otis Clapp, Rev. R. G. Toles, *Superintendent*.

*Children's Aid Society*—Marshall S. Scudder, Rufus Cook.

*Temporary Home for the Destitute*—George W. Bond, E. T. Eastman, *Managers*.

*Warren Street Chapel*—Rev. Charles F. Barnard, *Superintendent*.

*Ministry-at-Large*—Rev. E. J. Gerry, Rev. P. Davies, Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D. D., *Boston*. Rev. O. C. Everett, *Charlestown*. Rev. Horatio Wood, *Lowell*.

*Boston Police Court*—Judge Edwin Wright.

*Cambridge Police Court*—John S. Ladd, Esq.

*Worcester Truant School*—Thomas Wheelock.

*Board of State Charities*—Dr. S. G. Howe, Edward Earle, F. B. Sanborn.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

*Providence Reform School*—James M. Talcott, *Superintendent*.

#### CONNECTICUT.

*State Reform School*—David P. Nichols, *Trustee*. Dr. E. W. Hatch, *Superintendent*.

## NEW YORK.

*House of Refuge (Randall's Island)*—Oliver S. Strong, *President of Managers*. Israel C. Jones, *Superintendent*. Rev. B. K. Peirce, *Chaplain*.

*Juvenile Asylum, New York City*—Dr. S. D. Brooks, *Superintendent*.  
*New York Prison Association*—Dr. John H. Griscom.

## NEW JERSEY.

*State Reform School*—Hon. Nathan T. Stratton, Samuel Allinson, David Ripley, John D. Buckalea, *Trustees*.

## ILLINOIS.

*Chicago Reform School*—George W. Perkins, *Superintendent*.

The American Social Science Association, the Boston and the Hopedale Associations, were also represented by officers and members. The president of the American Association took the chair at the opening session, and welcomed the delegates to Boston. He was succeeded by the president of the Boston Association, who, on the receipt of a message from Governor Bullock, regretting that his official duties would prevent his taking the chair, gave way to Mr. Strong, of New York, the first vice-president, and this gentleman continued to act as chairman during the conference.

The Business Committee having announced the order of visits to the four establishments which it was proposed to inspect, namely : to the School Ships and Farm School on Tuesday the 5th, to Westborough on the 6th, and to Lancaster on Thursday the 7th, the regular business of the Conference was opened by the reading of a paper on *The Reformatories of Massachusetts, and the present state of Legislation in regard to them*, by F. B. Sanborn, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Charities. After a brief introduction, Mr. Sanborn said :—

There are two great classes of reformatories in all countries which have yet established them—private and public institutions—the former being controlled and supported by private benevolence, and the latter by public officers and revenues. But it is evident that there may be as many classes of public reformatories as there are public bodies in the community ; and, since we have in New England three well-defined civil organizations—the State, the county and the municipality, (town

or city,) we may, and actually do, find reformatories supported by each of these public bodies. So that, besides private reformatories, like the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, we have municipal reformatories like the Boston House of Reformation on Deer Island, and the Lowell Reform School, county reformatories in embryo, and State reformatories. Of the latter we have three, the State Reform School for boys, at Westborough; the State Industrial School for girls, at Lancaster, and the School Ships, both now lying in our harbor, but of which, one, the Massachusetts, is soon to be transferred to New Bedford. We have, therefore, four large public reformatories in Massachusetts, containing at the present time nearly nine hundred children in all,—six hundred and ninety-five boys and one hundred and eighty-three girls. We have one large private reformatory, the Farm School, containing about ninety boys. The legislation under which these five establishments have grown up dates back at least forty years. Much earlier than this date, however, there were orphan asylums established, and these, under various names, and, approximating by almost imperceptible gradations towards reformatories, are now very numerous. Exactly how many there are in the State no one can say, for new ones are continually springing up. In the second report of the Board of Charities mention is made of thirteen such establishments, which is probably not more than half the actual number. These are all private institutions. Returning to a consideration of public institutions on a smaller scale than the four already mentioned, we find a number of truant schools, under diverse names, in the large towns and cities of the Commonwealth, about a dozen in number. Another class of public reformatories in Massachusetts has been designated by law, but not yet established—the County Houses of Reformation, which, by chapter 208, of 1865, the County Commissioners of the several counties are allowed to provide. Turning now to the course of legislation in regard to neglected and vicious children, to the laws under which these numerous establishments have grown up, it is shown that those laws themselves indicate a gradual awakening of the community to a sense of its duty towards these unhappy members of it.

At first, the provision made for general instruction in learning and morality proved sufficient to keep the class of ignorant and depraved children quite small; but as our population increased, and the disturbing elements of new races and creeds were introduced, poverty became more permanent, and juvenile crime more common. At first, the powers granted to overseers of the poor in our towns and cities were so exercised as to provide for neglected children; and, when these were inadequate, individual charity carried on the work. But soon societies were incorporated to manage this increasing task; and from 1800 to 1850, these societies multiplied, and were of great service, as they still

are. The interference of the magistrates, however, which was recognized as necessary in 1826, when the Boston House of Reformation was incorporated, became the settled policy of Massachusetts about 1850 ; and the power of committing neglected and vicious children to institutions supported by the public revenue has been fully exercised by all our judges for nearly twenty years. This power has been gradually extended, either by recognizing new causes of commitment, or by increasing the means of receiving sentenced children, until now it is very wide.

During the session of the legislature which has just closed, a new step has been taken in this matter. We have three State Almshouses, in which there is an average of 600 school children the year round, most of them belonging to the class from which our young vagrants and criminals come. About half of these children are either orphans or else deserted by their parents.

Now, these 600 children have hitherto been styled and treated as paupers. Their schools, however good they might be, were pauper schools. Their associates were paupers. Their dress, their food, their whole surroundings, were those of an almshouse. A remedy for this evil was found by the passage, about a month since, of the Primary School Act, which enacts that so many of these children as can be separated from the mass of pauperism in our almshouses shall be gathered in a special school, where they shall cease to be called paupers, and where the influences around them shall be of a higher order. This school is located at Monson, near Springfield. It will gather together, when full, perhaps 500 children, from four to sixteen years old. These children will be carefully taught, and, as soon as it can well be done, will be provided with places in good families in the central and western parts of the State.

Another Act just passed provides that an amount of schooling double that heretofore required by law shall be given to all children employed in factories, both before they enter and while they continue at work there, and it fixes the age at which a child can lawfully be employed in a factory at 10 years, while between 10 and 14 years, eight hours is a day's work. Moreover, it intrusts the execution of the law not to the school committees of the cities and towns alone, but to the State Constabulary, which has shown itself a very efficient police force. The defect of the former law on this subject was that it was very often disregarded, and prosecutions under it were seldom brought by school committees, who, being local officers, were under the influence of the sentiment of their locality. The State Constables will have no such reasons for neglecting violations of the law, and it is hoped that much

good will result from it in keeping poor children at school and away from demoralizing influences.

After quoting from a paper by Miss Mary Carpenter, of England, Mr. Sanborn closed by saying,—

“Our laws, though far from perfect, are now more than sufficient for the work which we give them to do. It is we ourselves—it is the churches and the communities of New England and New York, and the Great West, that are not accomplishing the work given us to do. We, the citizens of the country, meeting in benevolent activity, according to our means and opportunities, have the power to make our beneficent laws fertile in good results, and then to amend still further the laws themselves.”

A brief discussion followed the reading of this paper. Dr. Hatch, of the Connecticut Reform School, said he agreed with the closing sentiment of the paper, that there was legislation enough on the subject, and that there should be a greater reliance on Christian efforts and influence. Messrs. Pierce, of New York, Perkins, of Chicago, Dr. Griscom, Talcott, of Providence, Barnard, of Boston, and others also took part in the discussion.

When the discussion on Mr. Sanborn's paper was concluded, Mr. B. J. Butts, of Hopedale, read an essay upon “Vagrancy and its Causes,” in which the labor question was largely concerned, the assumption being that, to a great extent, vagrancy resulted from the unequal distribution of the fruits and burdens of labor.

Another short discussion followed this paper. Rev. Mr. Gerry, of this city, said it was the experience of those who visited much among the poor, that vagrancy very generally had its origin in the condition of the homes of the poor. Crowded dwellings and tenements were almost necessarily corrupting, and, in his opinion, the best remedy for the great evil of vagrancy was the improvement of the homes of the poor.

Rev. Mr. Toles, Superintendent of the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, read a paper on the object and the beneficial results of this institution. So successful had it been that homes could be found for a greater number of children than the House could supply.

Nearly five hundred children had been received in the Home, of all the various classes which furnish young vagrants, and

which Mr. Toles described in detail. He thought the success of this new establishment had been very gratifying.

The fourth paper read was written by Rev. G. W. Holls, Superintendent of the Orphan's Farm School at Zelienople, Penn. His subject was, *The European Reformatories, as compared with those of America*, and it was read by Rev. C. F. Barnard. The following is a brief abstract of this very valuable communication:—

The revolutions of the earlier part of this country, and especially the revolution of 1848, renewed or awakened a general and deep interest in the condition of the poorer classes and the causes of crime. Reformatory institutions have sprung up rapidly since that time. In Bavaria alone, for example, 87 institutions of a distinctly reformatory character have been established since 1848, and, in Prussia, 18. There were, in Europe, little more than 100 Houses of Refuge of the character of the Rauhe Haus in 1848, whereas, at present, there are from 800 to 1,000, over two-thirds of which are Protestant charities, established and almost wholly supported by private individuals, societies, and churches. A list of nearly 600 of these accompanied Mr. Holls' paper. This list includes different asylums, institutions for idiots and cretins, agricultural colonies, associations for the care of vagrant children, and the like; but it is wholly exclusive of Orphan Asylums, Houses of Correction, Industrial Schools, Ragged Schools, and similar establishments, which the Governments control.

By far the larger number of all the institutions enumerated here are established on the family principle. The Government Institutions, Houses of Correction, State or City Orphan Asylums and the like, mostly adhere to the Congregate System.

The German family system has no room for legions or classes of honor. Nor are the elder brothers military drill-masters. Much less does the spirit of the Rauhe Haus admit of any public exhibitions in which the children are looked at as so many curiosities. The mark system of discipline would be entirely adverse to that spirit.

It will be conceded by all who have ever been engaged in the education of vicious youth of both sexes, that it is not this or that system, classification, or arrangement, but the *spirit* which pervades the whole institution, which will give a character to it. Most of the European Reformatories were commenced on a small scale, and consequently had a natural growth and a healthful development. The individual or society by which they have been established takes a more direct and lively interest in their welfare than is the case in the State institutions,

which are managed more or less by lifeless official forms, rules or regulations. European Reformatories desire to be entirely independent of the State, and by far the larger number receive no support whatever from the public treasury; much less do they ever apply for any such support. These Reformatories have been very successful and are still progressing.

After speaking of the Central Committee of Inner Missions in Germany—which he compares to a Social Science Association—Mr. Holls says that—

One of the most striking features of the European Reformatory Institutions, both Protestant and Catholic, is the presence of a large number of male or female assistants in the large establishments. These young men and women belong to the different institutions of brothers and to the Deaconess Institutions of Germany and other countries. They are prepared, theoretically and practically, to fill the posts of the different branches of the Inner Mission; as, for instance, superintendents of reformatories, warders in prisons, managers in poor houses, city missionaries, superintendents of orphan asylums, nurses in hospitals, teachers in infant schools, &c.

Much statistical information was also given by Mr. Holls in regard to the locality and extent of the establishments of which he spoke.

At the close of this paper, the Conference adjourned until 2.30, P. M., when the members visited the School Ships and the Farm School in Boston Harbor, returning to the city about 6, P. M.

At the evening session, in Mercantile Hall, a paper was read by Rev. B. K. Peirce, chaplain of the New York House of Refuge, (Randall's Island,) on *The Adaptation of the Congregate System for Juvenile Reformation in Dense Communities*. Mr. Peirce said :—

The "Family System" in reformatories was unquestionably a progress in the right direction, since there were many boys and girls who needed just the discipline thus received. For private reformatories especially, this system was the best; but for the necessities of a large city the Congregate System was indispensable.

Of those arrested there will be boys of 16, often of 18, but still wearing a youthful aspect, and giving some promise of redemption under wholesome influences; some of 12 and 14, who have committed quite

serious crimes, such as grand larceny, burglary, arson, forgery, and assault with dangerous weapons. "*To send these boys to the penitentiary is to deliberately give them over to ruin, and to entail upon the community the frightful tax of a life of crime.*" They cannot be sent to a family at once. They would escape if admitted. Positive restraint is necessary to prepare the way for the discipline of love, education and piety. The arrangement of various divisions readily secured in large establishments defends younger and softer boys from the possible injury of contact with those more confirmed in criminal habits. Many of the boys go forth from the Congregated Refuge to a life of crime and to the suffering of its penalties; but the overwhelming majority of even these mature boys turn out well. The evidence on this point is voluminous and decisive.

The records of the largest institution in the country, and probably in the world, (the New York House of Refuge,) show that the number of those known to do well after their discharge *far exceeds* the number that do ill. At this time, when its numbers are fifty per cent. greater than heretofore, there are more perceptible evidences of the presence of a strong moral influence among the inmates than for many years. In all this time there is no recorded instance of one dating his ruin to intimacies formed in the House or of combinations to commit crime after discharge. This plainly shows that what may be considered the incident evils of a congregate institution may be very largely controlled.

It is not, however, desirable that boys should remain long. In Europe they are expected to learn their trade in the Reformatory; but in America, where the demand for even unskilled labor is so great, they should be intrusted to farmers and others who are ready to receive them as soon as their habits are sufficiently formed—especially when, by the terms of the indentures, they can be recalled at any time. When children are intractable, a long stay in an institution rather confirms them in the temper than cures them of it. They should be given repeated chances of improvement by being tried in different families. Institution life should be as limited in all cases as it can conveniently be, consistently with the results it seeks to accomplish, and then the children should be sent forth to the best homes that can be secured for them.

Even the family system, after all, is a make-believe family. If the introduction of a step-father into a family circle so often breaks its power of love over a child, we can readily see how almost impossible it is, by any artificial arrangement, exactly to renew the natural relation.

The positive advantages of a large reformatory in a dense community, are, that from its extensive resources—sanitary, educational, industrial and moral—and its capacity to receive a large number at any given time, a great diminution of juvenile crime may be secured in that



